UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/993,127	11/14/2001	Gyung-Yun Chwa	678-713 (P9688)	6212

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EXAMINER
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2174	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	**Applicant(s)**
Office Action Summary	09/993,127	CHWA, GYUNG-YUN
	Examiner	**Art Unit**	
	Raymond J. Bayerl	2174	

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>09 February 2007</u>.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>6, 9 - 17</u> is/are pending in the application.

   4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☒ Claim(s) <u>12 - 13, 15</u> is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>6, 9 - 11, 14, 17</u> is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) <u>16</u> is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>14 November 2001</u> is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

   Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

   Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

   a)☒ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

   1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

   2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

   3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

   * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

1.   The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

2.   Claims 6, 9 - 11, 14, 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Smethers ("Smethers"; US #6,560,640 B2) in view of Mintz ("Mintz"; US #6,250,930 B1).

As per independent claim 6, Smethers discloses a system that allows a user to bookmark web pages on a handheld device. The user programs the bookmarks manually and identifies a bookmark with a specific number. Thus, Smethers teaches "selecting one of a plurality of bookmarks from a bookmark list, wherein each bookmark includes a URL (Uniform Resource Locator) field for saving an address of an Internet resource" (col. 3 lines 1-6 & col. 3 lines 34-44).

When a Smethers user has launched a bookmark, the bookmark has an identifier that is part of a "bookmark list", the identifier is a button key, and when the key is pressed, it is used to point to the stored URL, which launches a document or file to be displayed to the browser.

The difference between the claims and Smethers is that the claim recites the use of "a browser ID field for saving a browser ID used to select a corresponding browser from the plurality of browsers" and "launching a browser of the plurality of browsers corresponding to the browser ID". Smethers has a single implied browser that is referenced by such URL names as http://www.uplanet.com/stocks.html (see fig 4), but does not explicitly teach that a "plurality of browsers" may be referenced through such stored bookmark information.

However, Mintz teaches a system for allowing a user to view web-browsing

information on the Internet on a single screen similar to that of Smethers. In addition,

Mintz discloses the <u>launching of multiple browsers</u> that can be incorporated into a

memo, message, survey, questionnaire or direct mail piece, all of which can be

simultaneously displayed on a single screen, where <u>the e-Logic system is capable of</u>

<u>transforming the multimedia e-mail message into the equivalent of a web page</u> (col 6,

lines 49 - 64). The e-Logic system permits <u>about fifteen independent browsers</u> to be

simultaneously (rather than sequentially) displayed on a <u>single screen</u> (while about fifty

browsers can be simultaneously displayed on multiple screens).

Mintz's <u>multiple **browsers**</u> can present a <u>variety of multimedia file **formats**</u> that

<u>**may be embedded**</u> in an e-Logic mail message, these including <u>Microsoft Word</u>

<u>documents (*.doc), Microsoft Excel spreadsheets (*.xls), Microsoft Excel worksheets</u>

<u>(*.xlw) and Powerpoint presentations (*.ppt)</u> (col 5, lines 24 - 52). This means that the

<u>bookmarks</u> that are used in Mintz will carry a "browser ID of a selected bookmark" in

order to cause the content referenced to be properly presented by the proper

application program, when it supplies the kind of "browser" needed to represent the <u>web</u>

page-equivalent in the message. Typically, and as is suggested by Mintz, the file

extension (e.g., (*.doc), (*.xls)) will signify to the rendering device just what kind of

"browser" implementation should be employed.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to modify the launching of a browser as taught by

Smethers to include a launch from a particularly-specified browser process as in Mintz,

in order to obtain a system that allows the user to bookmark information of URL web pages and have a plurality of browser types for producing a useful result. Motivation lies at least in Smethers, where the rendering of a bookmark is intended to give a user a useful result, and in the case of content encoded in a non-standard format besides markup language, a reference in the stored bookmark information needs to specify the correct destination for the multimedia content that is accessed from the Internet.

As per claim 9, where "the browser ID field is 8 bits", and claim 10, in which "the URL field is 64 bits", it was notoriously well known in the art that such addresses must contain some certain number of bits, and also that it was notoriously well known to employ power of two bit-multiples, such as 1,2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, etc. Please note, for example, that Smethers states that a Bookmark ID is preferably two bytes in size (col. 12 line 42; this meaning 16 bits).

The examiner takes OFFICAL NOTICE of the ubiquity of power of two bit-multiples for encoding items in storage, and it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the bit size of Smethers/Mintz to such standard values as are claimed. This permits the binary-operating computer system an optimum efficiency in handling the data for bookmarks as it is accessed.

As per claim 11, which recites, "the URL field is a string with null termination", it was also notoriously well known to those of ordinary skill in the art that, when a field is in a "string" format, a "null" is used as contrast to the main portion of the "string".

The examiner further takes OFFICAL NOTICE that a "URL field" must end with a termination after a set of characters. It would therefore have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the URL string of Smethers/Mintz to include a null character for a termination character, so that the information would be properly delimited for the purposes of storage and access in the bookmark system disclosed by both Smethers and Mintz.

Independent claim 14 reiterates the claim 6 function, when its "program" will "launch the particular browser according to the browser ID" that is designated by the use of a "bookmark frame" that has "a browser ID (identification) field and a URL (Uniform Resource Locator) field on a bookmark list". However, and as has been noted above, the Smethers system of bookmark retention, where a "URL...field" is retained to "access the Internet according to the URL", would have obviously benefited from the kind of "browser ID"-specific functionality that is suggested by Mintz.

Claim 17's "browser" that "is a WEB browser for opening at least one file located at an address indicated by the URL" is suggested by the way Mintz incorporates the various file types into a web-mediated message. Even in the case of applications other than standard, markup-language-interpreting renderers, the Mintz applications can be said to be "a WEB browser" because of the web-origin of the material they present.

3.   Applicant's arguments filed 9 February 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

At page 6 of the response, applicant argues that "Mintz nowhere describes creating or providing a bookmark list with bookmarks associated with various browsers",

since this "would only result in providing Smethers with the ability to provide an

enhanced email message with embedded multimedia inclusions using an e-Logic

Authoring and Editing Engine, where a Web Command Launcher would provide

centralized control of multiple web-browser windows embedded within the enhanced

email message." But this neglects the point that the Examiner has attempted to make

concerning Mintz: Mintz supports a variety of file formats, and the term "browser" (claim

6), or even "WEB browser" (claim 17) reads upon the way that the embedded objects,

such as those in MS Office format, can carry instructions at least in the form of filename

extensions that direct the proper opening and rendering of their respective content that

is indicated by the remainder of the object address.

4.   Claims 12 - 13, 15 are allowable over the prior art now made of record.

        Claim 12 has been amended such that "the bookmark file includes a first field

including the ID corresponding to the selected browser and a second field located after

the first field and including the URL", which distinguishes over the art of record. While a

combination of "URL" and "ID" for a "browser" would in general be in use in the

Smethers/Mintz combination, this does not teach or suggest a "bookmark file" format in

which the two separate indications appear one after another.

5.   Claim 16 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but

would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the

base claim and any intervening claims.

        The art of record also does not teach or suggest the handling of three "browser

ID" possibilities that direct 'M#AP", "UP" and "HTML". Certainly Smethers, in dealing

with *.html URLs, would include the "HTML" browser, and a number of "browser" types

are seen in Mintz, but these do not include all three of the types in claim 16. Smethers

in particular goes into no detail, should the access of web sites be extended to using

these kinds of platform.

6.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure.

        During an updating search of the prior art, the Examiner noted as particularly

relevant in the area of bookmarking the two additionally-cited US Patent documents

(see attached form PTO-892).

7.   **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

        A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

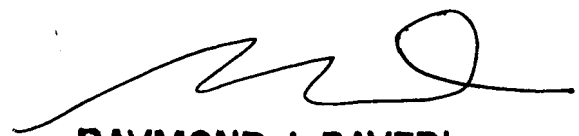than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

8.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

Examiner should be directed to Raymond J. Bayerl, whose telephone number is (571)

272-4045. The Examiner can normally be reached on M – Th from 9:00 AM to 4:00 PM

ET.

9.   If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's

supervisor, Kristine Kincaid, can be reached at 571-272-4063. All patent application

related correspondence transmitted by FAX **must be directed** to the central FAX

number (571) 273-8300.

10.   Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application of

proceeding should be directed to the receptionist, whose telephone number is (571)

272-2100.

**RAYMOND J. BAYERL
PRIMARY EXAMINER
ART UNIT 2174**

26 April 2007